

HO NGOC DAI***Culture - Civilization***

The article presented concisely the category culture - civilization at the three levels:

- At the theoretical level: defining the content of culture - civilization which closely connected with the human category. Originating from Heghen's theoretical point :” Human double himself by and through material world for gazing with veneration himself. So, high civilization did has a high corresponding culture, however, low civilization must be certainly impossible to create a high culture than their own one”. Labor power is a fulcrum for considering the level of civilization and from that realizing the real level of culture.

- At the level of basic concept which is a foundation for culture - civilization theory: those are society, family and individual. Analyzing the process of coming three these concepts, according to the author, in the historical contemporary condition, the concept of individual has a special role.

- At the level of practical behavior: that is the most typical expression the culture of an individual, a family or a society. Through this behavior for understanding the essentials within a society which are the philosophy of life and labor power.

NGUYEN TRONG HUAN***Trying a cultural approach on the cultural sight***

As an architect, with the vision of urban planner, the author propose an approach on the special cultural sight of Hue city in the relation with the natural resources of the sea, the mountain, of the excellent bogs and lagoons, with the place such as Thuan An, Canh Duong, Lang Co, Hai Van, Chan May, Bach Ma and so on.

Those are invaluable gems which scatter on the road if without saying that which are bury in the unconscious, in the time and dusty. This special cultural sight should be paid much attention for raking up the cultural potential for tourism which no place could compare, however, now which has been not woke up, which is not use cleverly with the corresponding cultural vision.

TUONG LAI***The family issue on the development and social change***

The article focus to analysis the changing of Vietnam family on the process of the transformation of Vietnam society from traditional society to modern one.

Being a compositional factor of social structure, although having special attributes, the family reflect the diversificative and complex social relationships which are strongly impacted by society. The social - economic crisis which was exacerbated and last long after Vietnam gained complete victory in the war against foreign aggressors, reunited the country that resulted in the course of Reform. The DOI MOI has a significance of turning point, gearing up the country into the way of industrialization and modernization. It was the process of changing lasted during this century which had led to this turning point that impact strongly on the Vietnam family, a special institution within the social structure as whole. The family crisis reflected the strong changes of society that all its' members were influenced. Analyzing all aspects of this crisis, the author considered that the new factors should break down the old cover for developing. The crisis of Vietnam family content within it the demands and the potential of development for adapting with new society.

VU MANH LOI***Event history methods and an analysis of birth intervals in the Red River Delta***

Birth intervals dynamics is a topic which has not received enough attention in fertility studies in Vietnam. The complexity of the topic as well as the requirement of detailed reproductive data are among the most important factors which delay the progress in this research area. Using data from Vietnam Longitudinal Survey (1995 baseline round) and event history methodology, the author examines effects of socio-economic and demographic factors on timing of births in three provinces in the Red River Delta. The results show that socio-economic and demographic factors have different effects on different birth transitions. There is a clear transition from high fertility and short birth intervals to low fertility and long birth intervals across marriage cohorts. Age has a non-linear effect on the hazard rates. Husband's characteristics appear to be important for the first three transitions, and these effects operate through the use of contraceptive methods. Women's characteristics have significant effects for higher birth transitions. These findings have important implications and suggest topics for further investigation.

LE BACH DUONG

The state, market economy and internal migration in Vietnam

The article summary the results of the study on the process of migration into five urban centers which are Ha Noi, Hai Phong, Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho. The data for analyzing which come from the sociological survey which was conducted by the Institute of Sociology in 1993 with sample size was 2960 persons who are age from 18 and over among 926 households. The respondents was in depth interviewed about their history of migration, the their social - economic characteristics as well as their households. The process of migration was analyzed both at the individual level and structural level for providing the knowledge and reasons for migrating and process of migration itself. The study focus on analyzing the impact of government policies and national social - economic structure on the selecting migration. This is only the preliminary analysis.

LE TIEU LA & LE NGOC HUNG

“Gender issues in a household economy: A study of the male-female division of domestic labor in the North Central Cost of Vietnam”

Many studies emphasize the important role of household economy in creating wealth and employment for the Vietnamese population. However, little research focuses on how families react to changes in social and economic environment since the government adopted the renovation program in 1986. This article discusses gender problems such as sex roles in earning living and the division of domestic labor. Using data collected from interviewing fishermen's families in the Central part of Vietnam, the authors show that man's role as a “breadwinner” is dependent on whether his wife is an “interior general”. As heads of fishermen's families, men are dominant in fishing, but without well-done logistic work by their wives on the shore, their fishing work in the sea would not be so efficient. As presented, women in fishermen's families with stabilized economy are actively involved in men's work including providing preparation services for fishing, trading, growing children and participating in social and kinship affairs.